5/15/85 U9350-4-F

CENSUS RETRIEVAL and INFORMATION SERVICE

Report 84-2

POVERTY IN WYOMING, 1980 CENSUS

by

Judy Denison and G. Fred Doll

This report has been prepared by the Census Retrieval Information Service (CRIS). CRIS is a cooperative service provided by the Institute for Policy Research, University of Wyoming, and the Research and Statistics Division, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control.

December 1984

POVERTY IN WYOMING, 1980 CENSUS

by
Judy Denison and G. Fred Doll

INTRODUCTION

There were 36,268 persons living in poverty in Wyoming in 1980, 8 percent of the population. The typical person living in poverty was a white female under 40, living in an urban location in one of Wyoming's five most populated counties, in a family household.

The largest rates of poverty occurred among women, old people, minorities, young people near the university, persons not in families, and persons in farm areas. Nine percent of the women had income below the poverty level, compared to 7 percent of the men. The rate for persons aged 75 and over was 18 percent. Minorities had a 15 percent poverty rate. More than 40 percent of the young people living near the University of Wyoming had income below the poverty level, as did 17 percent of farm people. Persons not in families had a poverty rate of 21 percent. Counties with high percentages of farm people had high poverty rates even among non-farmers.

NUMBERS OF PERSONS IN POVERTY

The census definition of poverty level income is based on the number of persons and of children in a family. For example, a single person under 65 with a 1979 income of less than $3,775 was considered to be living in poverty, while a family of four with two children under 18 with income below $7,356 was in poverty. Poverty levels are defined in Appendix A. Data is subject to sampling errors, discussed in Appendix B.

A third more women than men were living in poverty in Wyoming during 1980 (20,774 females to 15,494 males). More women than men lived in poverty in all of the 23 counties, except Albany (location of the University of Wyoming). All age groupings showed more women than men in poverty. The major racial/ethnic groups (Spanish, Black, Indian, and Asian), and for the most part the urban/rural classifications, demonstrated the same trends.

Wyoming racial/ethnic groups comprised 15 percent of all persons in poverty, and accounted for only 8 percent of Wyoming population. However, in certain counties these percentages were different. Nearly a third of the people in poverty in Washakie County were Spanish, although this group was only 9 percent of the population. Spanish were nearly 20 percent of persons in poverty in Goshen County and 17 percent in Carbon County. Nearly 40 percent of the people living in poverty in Fremont County were Indians, although they were 12 percent of the population. On the other hand, in two counties (Johnson and Niobrara), all of the persons in poverty were white non-Spanish.

Seventy percent of Wyoming's people in poverty were under 40: over a quarter of the poor were under age 16, 16 percent were aged 16-21, and another quarter were aged 22-39. Those aged 55 and over made up 21 percent of those in poverty. In Albany County, unusually high proportions of poor were in student age groups: over a quarter of those in poverty were aged 18-21 (compared to 12 percent of the poor in the state), and another 42

percent were aged 22-39.

Fifty-six percent of Wyoming's poor lived in areas classified as urban (cities over 2,500, or the urbanized areas surrounding Casper and Cheyenne). Over half of the poor lived in one of the five most populated counties (Laramie, Natrona, Albany, Fremont and Sweetwater); over a quarter lived in either Laramie or Natrona counties.

Two-thirds of the people in poverty lived in families. Of the 7,218 families in poverty, 30 percent were headed by a female householder with no husband present. Two-thirds of the families in poverty included children under 18.

POVERTY RATES BY SEX

Among Wyoming's women, the poverty rate was 9 percent, compared to 7 percent for men. The proportion of women in poverty was higher for nearly all groups and locations.

The rate was higher for women of all ages, with most of the differences in rate between the sexes being of several percentage points, ranging up to a rate approximately double that of men for ages 65 and over. Among persons 75 and over, 12 percent of the men lived in poverty, but 23 percent of the women. Poverty rates for males and females by age are shown in Figure 1; data is given in Table 1.

Among most minorities, the poverty rate was 3 to 4 percentage points higher for women than for men. Among Spanish, the rates were 10 percent for men and 14 percent for women. The women had higher rates than men at all ages, with the poverty rate being twice as high for women as for men at ages 18 to 21 (12 percent for men, 23 percent for women). Black men had a 20 percent poverty rate, and Black women 23 percent; Black women had higher poverty rates than men at all ages between 16 and 74. Among Indians, the rates were 20 percent for men and 24 percent for women, with women having higher rates than men between ages 16 and 59. However, among Asians men had a higher total poverty rate; the rates were 16 percent for men and 15 percent for women, with higher poverty rates for males of all age groups under 55.

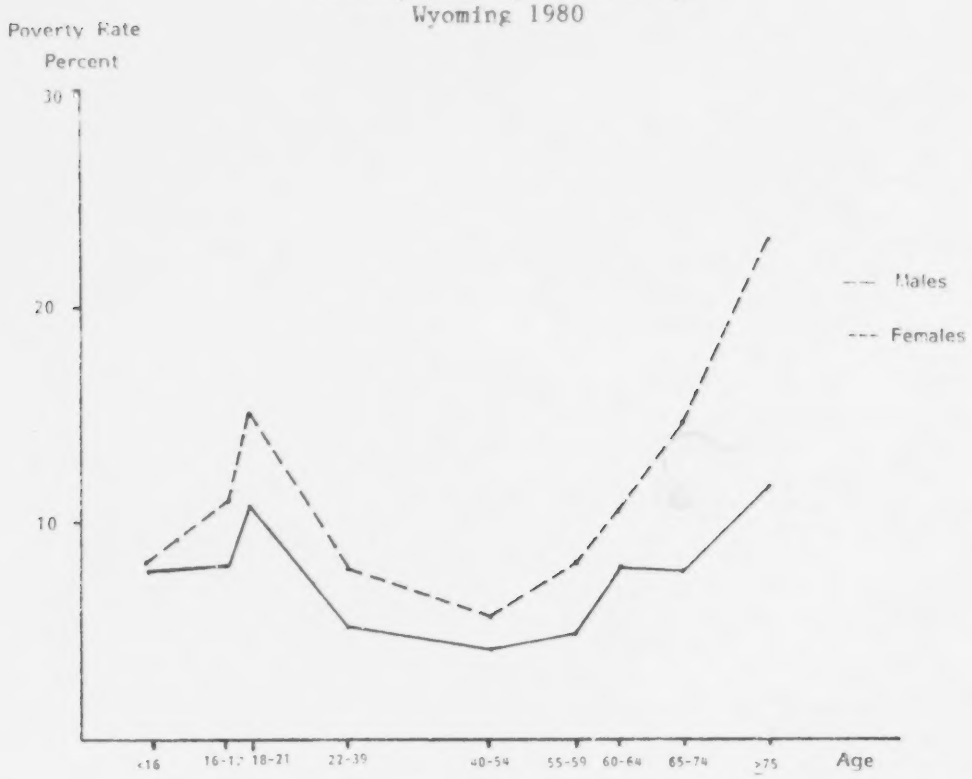
In most urban or rural locations, the poverty rate was 2 or 3 percentage points higher for women than for men. In urban locations, the rate for men was 6 percent, and for women 9 percent; the difference between the rates was about the same for all types of urban locations. In rural areas, 8 percent of the men were in poverty and 10 percent of the women. The difference between the rates was greater in towns of 1,000 to 2,500 (6 percent for males, 9 percent for females). For other rural locations, the rates were about the same as the rural average, with women having a higher poverty rate than men by about 2 percentage points. However, men and women living on farms had the same high rate of poverty, 17 percent.

Poverty rates were higher for women in all counties. The largest differences, of over 4 percentage points, were found in Johnson County (men 6 percent, women 11 percent), and Niobrara County (men 14 percent, women 18 percent).

CRIS - CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE
(307)766-5141 or (307)777-7504

FIGURE 1

Poverty Rate by Sex and Age
Wyoming 1980



POVERTY RATES BY AGE

Young adults and old people had higher poverty rates than did the rest of the population, as shown in Figure 1 (Table 1). This was true for men and women, all minorities except Indian (which did not have higher percentages of old in poverty), and urban and rural areas except for farm (which again, did not have larger poverty rates among the old).

Among the young adults, the highest poverty rate was for those aged 18-21, at 13 percent. Over a quarter of the persons in this age group with income under the poverty level lived in Albany County, where the University of Wyoming is located.

Among the old, the poverty rate increased rapidly for age groups over 60. It was 9 percent for those aged 60-64, 11 percent for ages 65-74, and 18 percent for 75 and over. The poverty rate was much higher for women than for men, and the gap in rate between the sexes was much greater for the old than for younger people.

The poverty rate by age for minorities showed a similar pattern to the rates for the total population, but was higher at all ages.

POVERTY RATES BY MINORITY STATUS

Minorities* had a poverty rate more than twice as high as the rest of the population, 15 percent, compared to a 7 percent rate among white non-Spanish (Table 1).

Among the minorities, 12 percent of Spanish lived in poverty, 22 percent of Blacks, 22 percent of Indians, and 15 percent of Asians.

The poverty rate among minorities was higher for all age groups than that of the total population (Figure 2). However, the poverty rate by age among minorities followed the same pattern as the rate by age for the total population, with peaks at ages 18-21 and ages over 75.

The poverty rate by age among Spanish was similar in shape to that of white non-Spanish, but was higher for all age groups, reaching a high of 29 percent for Spanish aged 75 and over (36 percent for Spanish women of that age). The peak in poverty rate for young Spanish adults was at ages 16-17, younger than the peak at ages 18-21 for young white non-Spanish adults. The poverty rate at ages 16-17 was 19 percent for Spanish, more than double the rate at those ages for white non-Spanish (8 percent).

Two counties with large numbers of Spanish and high poverty rates in this group were Goshen and Washakie (260 Spanish persons in poverty, a rate of 29 percent, in Goshen County, and 196, a rate of 24 percent, in Washakie County). However, the numbers were not large enough to permit a meaningful analysis of Spanish poor by age in these counties.

Indians in Wyoming had a much higher poverty rate than did the Spanish, and a rate three times as high as white non-Spanish. The pattern of poverty rates by age was similar to the other groups up to age 74, but the Indians had a lower percentage of poor aged 75 and over; however, the numbers in age groups 55 and over were small and subject to large sampling error.

Most of the poverty among Wyoming Indians was concentrated in Fremont County, where the Wind River Reservation is, and where 62 percent of the state's Indians lived. Among Fremont County Indians, the poverty rate was 31 percent, while it was 11 percent among Indians in the rest of the state, less than 3 percentage points higher than the poverty rate for the state as a whole. Fremont County Indians had much higher rates than other Indians at all ages (Figure 3, Table 2). Indians living in the rest of the state had somewhat higher rates than the state as a whole for persons between 16 and 39; these numbers, however, were small and subject to statistical fluctuation.

Over half of the 3,364 Blacks in Wyoming lived in Laramie County, as did also over half of the Blacks in poverty. Their poverty rate in that county was 19 percent.

---

*The category "Minorities" is made up of all persons not counted as "White Non-Spanish." "Spanish" is an ethnic, rather than racial, category; Spanish may be of any race. Persons may be counted in both the Indian and Spanish categories. The racial category "Indian" includes American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. "Asian" includes Asian Orientals and Asian Indians.

CRIS - CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE
(307)766-5141 or (307)777-7504

FIGURE 2

Poverty Rate by Minority Status and Age
Wyoming 1980

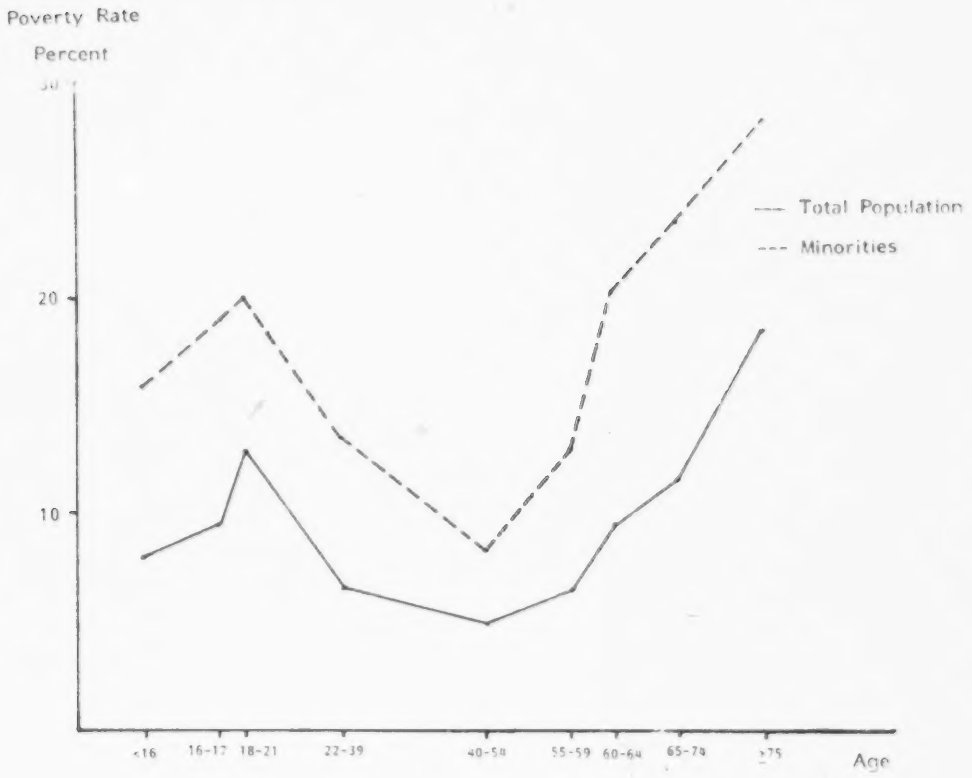
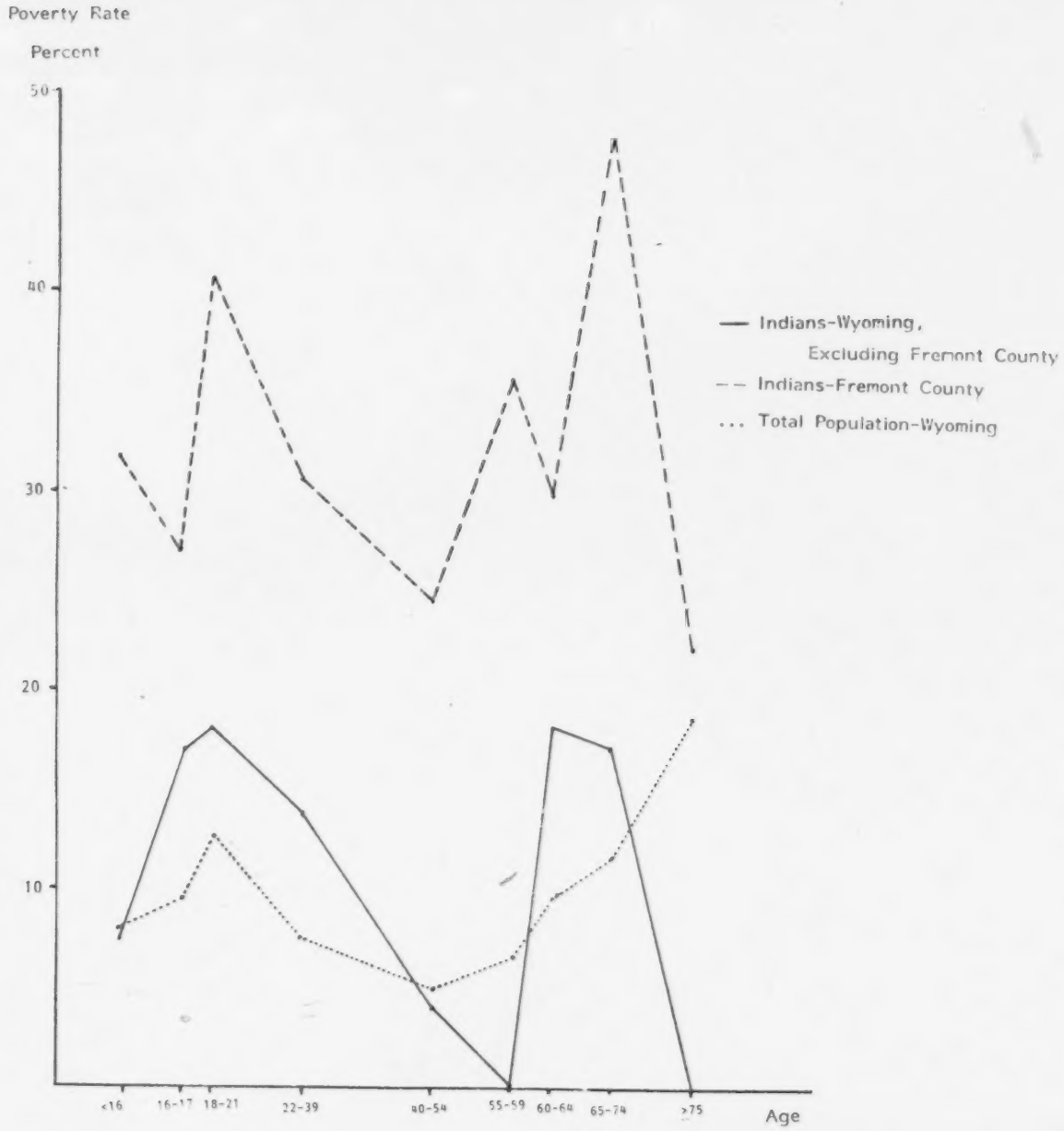


FIGURE 3

Poverty Rate by Indian Race and Age
Wyoming and Fremont County 1980



POVERTY RATES AMONG STUDENT AGE GROUPS

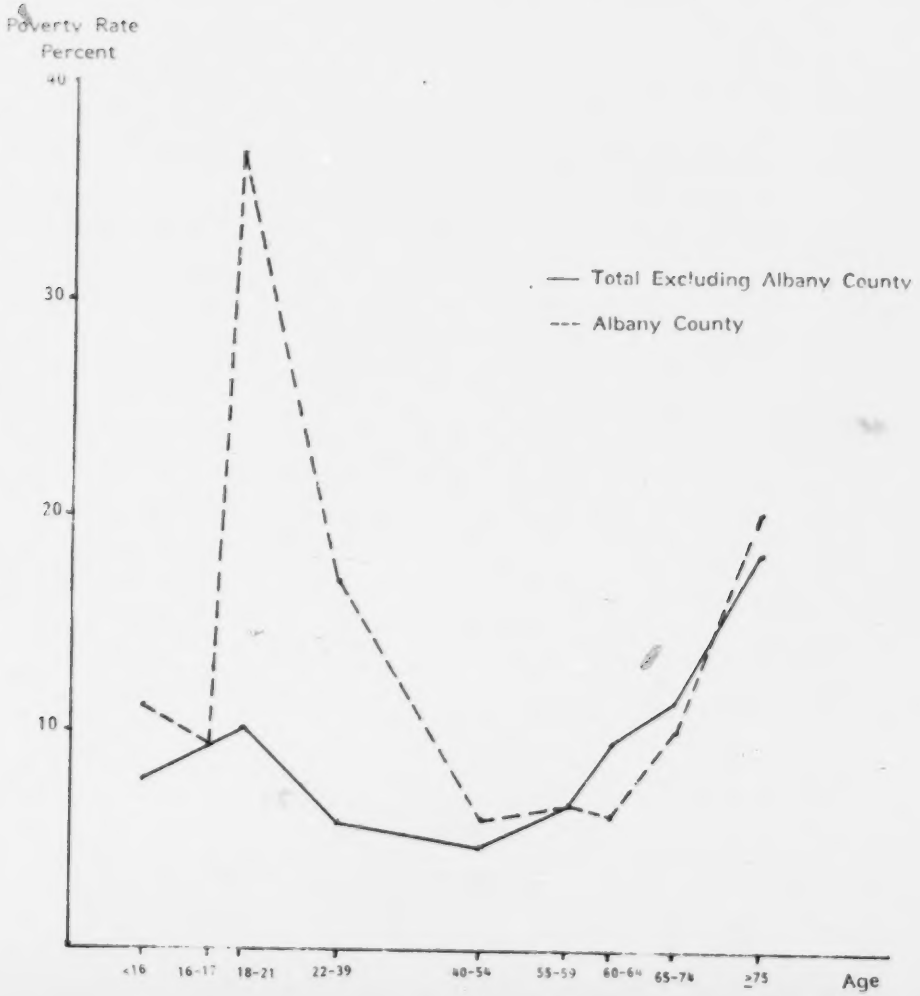
The poverty rate among Wyoming's 18-21 year olds was 13 percent, higher than for any other age group under 75 years (see Figure 1). The peak at this age was due mainly to a very high poverty rate within this age group in Albany County, where the University of Wyoming is located.

In Albany County, persons aged 18-21 had a 37 percent poverty rate, compared to a 10 percent rate in this age group for the rest of the state (Figure 4). This peak was slightly sharper among white non-Spanish, reaching a high of 38 percent at ages 18-21 for this group. In the city of Laramie itself, where the University of Wyoming is, over 40 percent of those aged 18-21 had income below poverty level.

CRIS - CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE
(307)766-5141 or (307)777-7504

FIGURE 4

Student-Related Poverty
Wyoming 1980
Albany County and Wyoming Excluding Albany County



Albany County also had a high proportion of persons aged 22-39 whose income was below poverty, 17 percent, compared to 6 percent in this age group for the rest of the state.

Since the number of students aged 20-24 at the University of Wyoming in Spring 1980 was three-quarters of the total number of persons aged 20-24 in Albany County, students contributed a great deal to the high poverty rate among young adults in Albany County.

POVERTY RATES AMONG HOUSEHOLD TYPES

High poverty rates were found in nonfamily households, especially older ones, and in families headed by a woman alone.*

Persons in nonfamily households** had a poverty rate of 21 percent, much higher than the rate of 6 percent among persons in families, and much higher than Wyoming's average of 8 percent.

Differences by age were mainly among the nonfamily householders. In this group, 14 percent of those aged 15-64 lived in poverty, while over a quarter (27 percent) of those aged 65 and over had income below the poverty level. On the other hand, among family householders, those aged 15-64 had a poverty rate of 6 percent, while 7 percent of those aged 65 and over lived in poverty.

Nonfamily householders aged 15-64 had a high poverty rate (36 percent) in Albany County, with its university students; they had low poverty rates in Campbell (5 percent) and Sweetwater (6 percent) counties. Over a third of the older nonfamily householders (65 and over) lived in poverty in five counties: Niobrara, Johnson, Hot Springs, Goshen, and Lincoln.

Family householders aged 15-64 had especially high poverty rates in Niobrara (15 percent) and Big Horn (11 percent) counties, and particularly low rates in Uinta (2 percent) and Campbell (3 percent) counties. Family householders aged 65 and over had particularly high poverty rates in Teton (20 percent) and Lincoln (17 percent) counties.

High poverty rates were found among families headed by a woman with no husband present and with children under 18. The overall rate for such families was 29 percent for Wyoming. In Big Horn, Platte, and Weston counties, over half of such families were living in poverty.

---

* The data for this section is taken from Tape STF3A, Tables 86, 88, and 89.

** Unrelated individuals aged 15 and over. These could be students, single or divorced people without children at home, widows or widowers living alone.

POVERTY RATES IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

In general, poverty rates were higher among Wyoming's rural population, which was 38 percent of the total, than among the urban population.* The rural population had an overall poverty rate of 9 percent, compared to 7 percent for the urban population.

The rural population had higher poverty rates than the urban at all ages except 18-21 (Table 3). The peak at 18-21 among the urban population was due to the city of Laramie, where the University of Wyoming is (see

previous section); without Laramie, the urban poverty rate would have been below the rural rate at all ages.

Among the rural population, the highest poverty rate was for people living on farms, only 4 percent of Wyoming's population. The poverty rate for this groups was 17 percent, compared to 8 percent for people in towns of 1,000 to 2,500 and 9 percent for people in other rural areas.

People living on farms had particularly high poverty rates for persons under age 60 (Table 4). For age groups with normally low poverty rates, ages 22-39 and 40-54, the percentage of poor among farm people was more than twice the corresponding rate for the total population (at ages 22-39, 16 percent for farm people, compared to 6 percent for the total; at ages 40-54, 13 percent for farm people, compared to 5 percent for the total).

---

* The "urban" population comprises all persons living in "Urbanized Areas" surrounding and including Casper and Cheyenne, and in cities or towns with population 2,500 or more. The rural population consists of everyone else. See Appendix C for the complete definitions of urban, rural, and farm residence. Farm residency is not related to occupation.

POVERTY RATES BY FARM PROPORTION IN COUNTIES

In counties with higher percentages of people living on farms, there were higher than average poverty rates even among those not living on farms.

The percentage by county of people living on farms in Wyoming in 1980 is given in Table 5. The counties can be divided into three groups: high percentage of persons living on farms, with 18 to 22 percent farm residency (Niobrara, Crook, and Goshen counties, all on the eastern border of the state); medium percentage of persons living on farms, with 7 to 12 percent farm residency (Lincoln, Sublette, Big Horn, Platte, Johnson, and Park counties, mostly on the northern and western periphery of the state); and low percentage of persons living on farms, 0 to 6 percent farm residency (all other counties). Albany County is excluded from these considerations, since its high poverty rate was due to the student-age population near the University of Wyoming and had no relation to farm population.

The total poverty rate was 12 percent for persons living in high farm residence counties, 10 percent for persons in medium farm residence counties, and 7 percent for persons in low farm residence counties (without Albany County). These rates are given in Table 5.

Farm counties had higher poverty rates even among nonfarmers under 65. Table 5 gives the poverty rates among the nonfarm population aged under 65: 11 percent for those in high farm residence counties, 8 percent in medium farm residence counties, and 6 percent in low farm residence counties (without Albany County).

Faster-growing counties tended to have lower poverty rates, among nonfarmers under 65 as well as among the total population. However, such counties also tended to have low proportions of farmers. County growth rates are given in Table 5.

CONCLUSION

Poverty in Wyoming in 1980 showed certain characteristics which may be considered to be fairly stable rather than specific to the economic situation of the time. The largest number of people in poverty were of course among those groups or in those areas with large total numbers of people. Higher rates of poverty among women, older people, and minorities were evident throughout the state. Older persons not in a family and female householders alone with children were groups susceptible to high poverty rates. Counties with higher percentages of persons living on farms showed slightly higher percentages of persons with income below the poverty level.

Information and data from the decennial Census of Population and Housing for Wyoming is available from the Census Retrieval Information Service (CRIS) offices in Laramie and Cheyenne. CRIS is a cooperative service provided by the Institute for Policy Research, University of Wyoming, and the Research and Statistics Division, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control. Inquiries may be directed to:

CRIS
Box 3925, University Station
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82071
(307)766-5141

or

Department of Administration and Fiscal Control
Room 302, Emerson Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307)777-7504.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF POVERTY STATUS*

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income to an income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual (see Figure A). Poverty status is determined for all families (and, by implication, all family members). Poverty status is also determined for persons not in families, except for inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. Poverty status is derived on a sample basis.

The 1980 census definition of poverty reflects revisions recommended by a Federal interagency committee in 1979 to a definition adopted in 1969. The index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households.

The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Cutoffs for 1979 income used in poverty statistics in the 1980 census are presented in Figure A. As an example, the poverty threshold for a family of four with two related children under 18 can be found in the chart to be $7,356 in 1979. Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or other local variations in the cost of living.

The poverty status of a person who is a family member is determined by the family income and its relationship to the appropriate poverty threshold for that family. The poverty status of an unrelated individual is determined by his or her own income in relation to the appropriate poverty threshold. Thus, two unrelated individuals living together may not have the same poverty status.

Households below the poverty level are defined as households in which the total income of the family or the householder of a nonfamily household is below the poverty level. The incomes of persons in the household other than members of the family or other than the householder in a nonfamily household are not taken into account when determining poverty status of a household.

BELOW POVERTY LEVEL ("POOR")

Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was less than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, age of householder, and number of related children under 18 present.

ABOVE POVERTY LEVEL ("NONPOOR")

Families or persons whose total family income or unrelated individual income in 1979 was equal to or greater than the poverty threshold specified for the applicable family size, etc.

LIMITATIONS

The term "poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The standard statistical definition provides only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Excluded from the income concept is a measure of the benefits derived from the receipt of in-kind government transfers, such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing; private transfers such as health insurance premiums paid by employers; the value of the services obtained from the ownership of assets, such as owner-occupied housing units; and the receipt of money from the sale of property, withdrawal of bank deposits, gifts and money borrowed.

A comprehensive review of the current poverty definition and its limitation can be found in The Measure of Poverty, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, April 1976.

FIGURE A Poverty Level Thresholds in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years Old

Size of family unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual)	$ 3,686									
under 65 years	3,774	$ 3,774								
65 years and over	3,479	3,479								
2 persons	4,723									
householder under 65 years	4,876	4,858	$ 5,000							
householder 65 years and over	4,389	4,385	4,981							
3 persons	5,787	5,674	5,839	$ 5,844						
4 persons	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	$ 7,382					
5 persons	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	$ 8,525				
6 persons	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	$ 9,512			
7 persons	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	$10,429		
8 persons	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	$11,835	
9 or more persons	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586	$14,024

*From pp. 33-36, Appendix A: Glossary, Technical Documentation, Census of Population and Housing 1980: Summary Tape File 4, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

CRIS - CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE
(307) 766-5577/777-7504

APPENDIX B: SAMPLING ERRORS

Tapes PL94171, STF1 and STF2 are made up of data collected from the total population, and so are not subject to sampling error. Tapes STF3, STF4, and EEO have data derived from questions asked of about 19 percent of the population, and are subject to sampling error. In political units estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons, one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were included in the sample; otherwise, one-sixth was sampled.

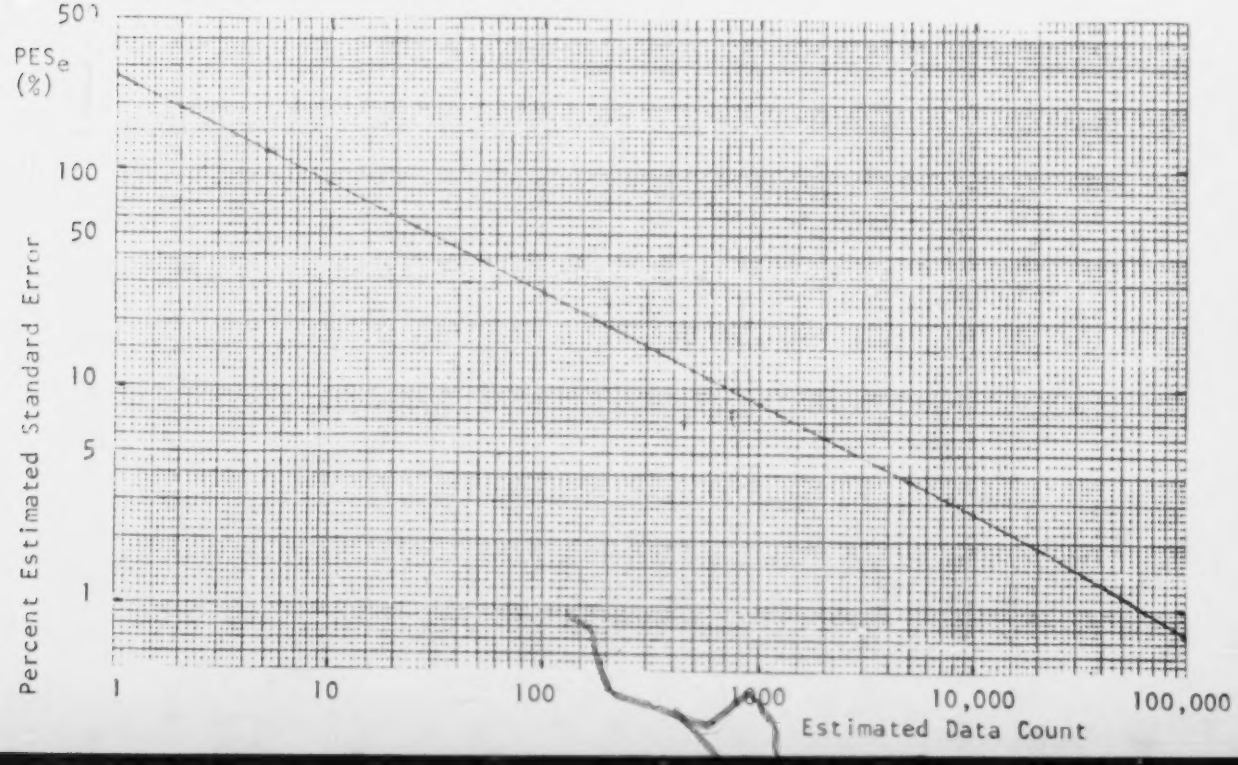
The chart below shows percent estimated standard error (PES_e) for data counts for the state of Wyoming, and is approximately valid for the following counties: Albany, Campbell, Fremont, Goshen, Johnson, Laramie, Natrona, Park, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Teton, and Washakie. It is given by the formula:

$$PES_e = 100 * (F/D)\sqrt{5D(1-D/N)},$$

where $F \cong 1.2$, D is the estimated data count (presented in the tables), and N is the total population. For D less than 10 percent of N, this can be approximated by $PES_e = 100 * (F/D)\sqrt{5D}$. For example, an estimated data count of 100 has an estimated standard error of 27 percent.

For Carbon, Converse, Hot Springs, Lincoln, Platte, Uinta, and Weston counties, F is 1.0 for occupational data and 1.1 for data on age, sex, and schooling. For the remaining counties (Big Horn, Crook, Niobrara, and Sublette), F is 0.5 for occupational data and 0.6 for data on age, sex, and schooling, reflecting a higher percentage sampled, and a sampling error about half that shown on the chart.

Sampling errors may account for many of the strange things found in the data, such as labor force participation over 100 percent, or there being no physicians listed in Uinta County, or all of the state's 12 marine and naval architects being female.



APPENDIX C: DEFINITION OF URBAN/RURAL AND FARM*

URBAN AND RURAL (POPULATION)

Urban and rural are type-of-area concepts rather than specific areas outlined on maps. As defined by the Census Bureau, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas (UA's) and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside UA's.

The rural population consists of everyone else. Therefore, a rural classification need not imply farm residence or a sparsely settled area, since a small city or town is rural as long as it is outside a UA and has fewer than 2,500 inhabitants.

The terms urban and rural are independent of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan designations; both urban and rural areas occur inside and outside SMSA's.

FARM RESIDENCE

Presence of persons or housing units on farms. A farm is a place with $1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year. Farm residence is determined for both occupied and vacant housing units in rural areas. The question was structured to exclude units on city or suburban lots or on places of less than one acre. Urban areas are excluded through editing. Data are summarized in terms of housing units on farms or persons living on farms--not the number of farms. This item was determined on a sample basis.

Rural Farm. In a rural area and on a place with $1,000 or more in sales of crops, livestock, or other farm products during the preceding calendar year.

Rural Nonfarm. In a rural area but not on a farm as defined above. This need not imply location in a sparsely settled area, since "rural" includes incorporated and unincorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants outside urbanized areas.

---

*pp. 16 and 51, Appendix A: Glossary, Technical Documentation, Census of Population and Housing 1980: Summary Tape File 4, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

CRIS - CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE
(307)766-5141 or (307)777-7504

TABLE 1

Persons in Poverty by Sex, Age, and Race
Wyoming 1980

CRIS CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE(307)766-5141/777-7504 - WYOMING 1980
TAPE STF4B - SAMPLE COUNT - FROM TABLE PB114, SEX BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY AGE
UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

AREA NAME: WYOMING

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=00 RACE TOTAL
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=00 TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	7.72	8.23	7.97	5081	5075	10156	65820	61675	127495
16 AND 17 YEARS	7.98	10.94	9.48	668	939	1607	8366	8585	16951
18 TO 21 YEARS	10.66	14.81	12.72	1776	2422	4198	16659	16351	33010
22 TO 39 YEARS	5.27	7.77	6.45	4145	5433	9578	78587	69929	148516
40 TO 54 YEARS	4.13	5.68	4.88	1372	1760	3132	33204	30991	64195
55 TO 59 YEARS	4.84	8.21	6.51	456	764	1220	9427	9302	18729
60 TO 64 YEARS	7.98	10.64	9.36	605	872	1477	7580	8198	15778
65 TO 74 YEARS	7.74	14.67	11.49	799	1780	2579	10320	12135	22455
75 YEARS AND OVER	11.65	22.99	18.42	592	1729	2321	5081	7522	12603
TOTAL	6.59	9.25	7.89	15494	20774	36268	235044	224688	459732

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=02 BLACK
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=00 TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	29.13	21.93	25.73	148	100	248	508	456	964
16 AND 17 YEARS	11.63	39.29	27.27	5	22	27	43	56	99
18 TO 21 YEARS	15.56	24.57	20.00	28	43	71	180	175	355
22 TO 39 YEARS	18.27	18.56	18.39	114	75	189	624	404	1028
40 TO 54 YEARS	4.65	6.12	5.29	6	6	12	129	98	227
55 TO 59 YEARS	.00	29.63	19.28		16	16	29	54	83
60 TO 64 YEARS	37.50	40.35	39.51	9	23	32	24	57	81
65 TO 74 YEARS	.00	61.29	27.94		19	19	37	31	68
75 YEARS AND OVER	41.38	36.21	37.93	12	21	33	29	58	87
TOTAL	20.09	23.40	21.62	322	325	647	1603	1389	2992

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=03 INDIAN
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=00 TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	24.45	19.93	22.23	375	295	670	1534	1480	3014
16 AND 17 YEARS	11.59	32.67	23.22	19	66	85	164	202	366
18 TO 21 YEARS	25.82	29.51	27.99	63	103	166	244	349	593
22 TO 39 YEARS	16.22	27.59	21.73	210	336	546	1295	1218	2513
40 TO 54 YEARS	12.90	17.76	15.35	64	89	153	496	501	997
55 TO 59 YEARS	18.39	20.37	19.49	16	22	38	87	108	195
60 TO 64 YEARS	35.38	14.29	24.44	23	10	33	65	70	135
65 TO 74 YEARS	57.58	34.74	40.63	19	33	52	33	95	128
75 YEARS AND OVER	26.09	.00	17.14	18		18	69	36	105
TOTAL	20.24	23.50	21.89	807	954	1761	3987	4059	8046

CRIS-CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE(307)766-5141/777-7504 - WYOMING 1980
TAPE STF4B - SAMPLE COUNT - FROM TABLE PB114, SEX BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY AGE
UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

AREA NAME: WYOMING

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=07 ASIAN
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=00 TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	14.98	10.26	12.59	40	28	68	267	273	540
16 AND 17 YEARS	12.77	7.69	10.96	6	2	8	47	26	73
18 TO 21 YEARS	23.81	23.16	23.36	10	22	32	42	95	137
22 TO 39 YEARS	25.42	15.74	19.26	60	65	125	236	413	649
40 TO 54 YEARS	9.35	6.12	7.26	10	12	22	107	196	303
55 TO 59 YEARS	.00	12.50	5.77		6	6	56	48	104
60 TO 64 YEARS	5.00	.00	3.64	2		2	40	15	55
65 TO 74 YEARS	16.67	27.27	21.15	5	6	11	30	22	52
75 YEARS AND OVER	.00	100.00	58.70		27	27	19	27	46
TOTAL	15.76	15.07	15.36	133	168	301	844	1115	1959

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=18 OTHER RACE
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=00 TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	16.81	15.39	16.09	259	246	505	1541	1598	3139
16 AND 17 YEARS	21.95	10.47	16.71	45	18	63	205	172	377
18 TO 21 YEARS	17.98	27.70	23.21	73	131	204	406	473	879
22 TO 39 YEARS	8.47	12.46	10.16	154	166	320	1819	1332	3151
40 TO 54 YEARS	3.09	9.92	6.11	15	38	53	485	383	868
55 TO 59 YEARS	3.50	9.47	5.88	5	9	14	143	95	238
60 TO 64 YEARS	13.54	6.90	11.04	13	4	17	96	58	154
65 TO 74 YEARS	23.87	15.82	19.81	37	25	62	155	158	313
75 YEARS AND OVER	26.09	41.67	32.93	12	15	27	46	36	82
TOTAL	12.52	15.15	13.75	613	652	1265	4896	4305	9201

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=19 SPANISH
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=00 TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	11.69	14.51	13.06	537	631	1168	4595	4348	8943
16 AND 17 YEARS	18.28	18.83	18.59	100	105	205	547	556	1103
18 TO 21 YEARS	11.74	22.61	17.43	112	237	349	954	1048	2002
22 TO 39 YEARS	7.63	11.69	9.47	312	395	707	4087	3380	7467
40 TO 54 YEARS	3.09	9.13	5.87	40	101	141	1295	1106	2401
55 TO 59 YEARS	9.28	12.68	10.98	32	44	76	345	347	692
60 TO 64 YEARS	11.55	19.75	15.59	29	48	77	251	243	494
65 TO 74 YEARS	16.54	17.66	17.07	66	62	128	399	351	750
75 YEARS AND OVER	24.46	36.47	29.02	34	31	65	139	85	224
TOTAL	10.01	14.43	12.11	1262	1654	2916	12612	11464	24076

CRIS-CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE(307)766-5141/777-75[illegible]4 - WYOMING 1980
TAPE STF4B - SAMPLE COUNT - FROM TABLE PB114, SEX BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY AGE
UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

AREA NAME: WYOMING

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=24 WHITE NONSPANISH
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=00 TOTAL URBAN AND RURAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	6.78	7.32	7.04	3998	4039	8037	58974	55140	114114
16 AND 17 YEARS	7.11	9.75	8.45	539	756	1294	7569	7752	15321
18 TO 21 YEARS	10.30	13.70	11.97	1569	2011	3580	15232	14676	29908
22 TO 39 YEARS	4.77	7.07	5.85	3455	4558	8013	72373	64515	136888
40 TO 54 YEARS	4.02	5.35	4.66	1252	1556	2808	31157	29111	60268
55 TO 59 YEARS	4.37	7.72	6.13	403	675	1084	8919	8752	17671
60 TO 64 YEARS	7.36	10.12	8.80	529	791	1320	7187	7819	15006
65 TO 74 YEARS	7.04	14.17	10.91	690	1647	2337	9797	11623	21420
75 YEARS AND OVER	11.27	22.55	18.06	546	1650	2196	4844	7316	12160
TOTAL	6.01	8.56	7.25	12985	17684	30669	216052	206704	422756

CRIS - CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE
(307)766-5141 or (307)777-7504

TABLE 2

Indians in Poverty in Fremont County
Wyoming 1980

Fremont County	Percent in Poverty	Number in Poverty	Number with Poverty Status Determined
Under 16 years	31.7	582	1835
16 and 17 years	26.8	63	235
18 to 21 years	40.4	107	265
22 to 39 years	30.6	366	1195
40 to 54 years	24.6	135	549
55 to 59 years	35.5	38	107
60 to 64 years	29.7	22	74
65 to 74 years	47.5	47	99
75 years and over	22.0	18	82
Total	31.0	1378	4441

From Table PB114, Tape STF4B, Sample Count

TABLE 3

Persons in Poverty by Urban/Rural by Sex and Age
Wyoming 1980

CRIS-CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE(307)766-5141/777-7504 - WYOMING 1980
TAPE STF4B - SAMPLE COUNT - FROM TABLE PB114, SEX BY POVERTY STATUS IN 1979 BY AGE
UNIVERSE: PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED

AREA NAME: WYOMING

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=00 RACE TOTAL
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=01 URBAN TOTAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	6.20	6.73	6.46	2370	2445	4815	38227	36315	74542
16 AND 17 YEARS	6.73	10.70	8.79	326	559	885	4846	5224	10070
18 TO 21 YEARS	11.30	15.77	13.53	1259	1751	3010	11138	11105	22243
22 TO 39 YEARS	4.80	7.36	6.00	2393	3248	5641	49903	44153	94056
40 TO 54 YEARS	2.60	4.30	3.44	518	841	1359	19956	19565	39521
55 TO 59 YEARS	3.71	7.27	5.51	219	436	655	5896	5997	11893
60 TO 64 YEARS	6.35	11.74	9.22	296	625	921	4663	5323	9986
65 TO 74 YEARS	5.91	14.10	10.56	376	1178	1554	6358	8353	14711
75 YEARS AND OVER	10.50	21.51	17.36	345	1168	1513	3286	5430	8716
TOTAL	5.62	8.66	7.12	8102	12251	20353	144273	141465	285738

RACE/ANCESTRAL GROUP: RECOIND=00 RACE TOTAL
URBAN/RURAL COMPONENT: URBARURL=03 RURAL TOTAL

	%_IN_POVERTY			#_IN_POVERTY			#_STATUS_DETERMINED		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH
UNDER 16 YEARS	9.82	10.37	10.09	2711	2630	5341	27593	25360	52953
16 AND 17 YEARS	9.72	11.31	10.49	342	380	722	3520	3361	6881
18 TO 21 YEARS	9.36	12.79	11.03	517	671	1188	5521	5246	10767
22 TO 39 YEARS	6.11	8.48	7.23	1752	2185	3937	28684	25776	54460
40 TO 54 YEARS	6.45	8.04	7.19	854	919	1773	13248	11426	24674
55 TO 59 YEARS	6.71	9.92	8.27	237	328	565	3531	3305	6836
60 TO 64 YEARS	10.59	8.59	9.60	309	247	556	2917	2875	5792
65 TO 74 YEARS	10.68	15.92	13.24	423	602	1025	3962	3782	7744
75 YEARS AND OVER	13.76	26.82	20.79	247	561	808	1795	2092	3887
TOTAL	8.14	10.24	9.15	7392	8523	15915	90771	83223	173994

CRIS - CENSUS RETRIEVAL INFORMATION SERVICE
(307)766-5141 or (307)777-7504

TABLE 4

Farm Persons in Poverty by Sex and Age
Wyoming 1980

	Percent in Poverty	Number in Poverty	Number with Poverty Status Determined
Under 16 years	24.7	1246	5042
16 and 17 years	16.7	173	1037
18 to 21 years	21.0	209	995
22 to 39 years	15.8	712	4507
40 to 54 years	12.9	472	3648
55 to 59 years	10.5	136	1290
60 to 64 years	9.2	98	1065
65 to 74 years	11.8	148	1250
75 years and over	11.4	64	563
Total	16.8	3258	19397

From Table PB114, Tape STF4B, Sample Count

TABLE 5

Farm Residence Proportion, Poverty Rate, and Population by County--Wyoming 1980

Area Name	Total Population	Number Farm Residence	Percent Farm Residence	Total Population: Number with Poverty Status Determined	Total Population: Number in Poverty	Total Population: Percent in Poverty	Nonfarm Population Under 65: Number with Poverty Status Determined	Nonfarm Population Under 65: Number in Poverty	Nonfarm Population Under 65: Percent in Poverty	Percent Population Change 1970-80
Wyoming	469557	19407	4.1	459732	36268	7.9	407090	28322	7.0	41.3
Albany	29062	506	1.7	26208	4083	15.6	23889	3778	15.8	10.0
*Big Horn	11896	1278	10.7	11802	1499	12.7	9070	908	10.0	16.6
Campbell	24367	861	3.5	24161	1168	4.8	22808	949	4.2	88.1
Carbon	21896	285	1.3	21339	1420	6.6	19625	1220	6.2	64.0
Converse	14069	652	4.6	13975	890	6.4	12648	759	6.0	136.9
**Crook	5308	1071	20.1	5299	524	9.9	3835	384	10.0	17.0
Fremont	38992	1544	3.9	38224	3625	9.5	34274	3056	8.9	37.5
**Goshen	12040	2241	18.6	11791	1400	11.9	8065	883	10.9	10.6
Hot Springs	5710	240	4.2	5498	411	7.5	4518	283	6.3	15.3
*Johnson	6700	522	7.7	6573	548	8.3	5247	312	5.9	19.9
Laramie	68649	1497	2.1	67357	5421	8.0	60336	4454	7.4	21.8
*Lincoln	12177	1420	11.6	12155	1393	11.5	9788	610	6.2	40.9
Natrona	71856	453	0.6	71016	4087	5.8	66248	3451	5.2	40.2
**Niobrara	2924	629	21.5	2894	464	16.0	1860	185	9.9	0.0
*Park	21639	1551	7.1	20994	1755	8.4	17523	1304	7.4	21.9
*Platte	11975	1053	8.7	11894	1159	9.7	9896	731	7.4	84.6
Sheridan	25048	1112	4.4	24375	1482	6.1	20527	965	4.7	40.3
*Sublette	4548	523	11.5	4533	441	9.7	3683	311	8.4	21.1
Sweetwater	41723	187	0.4	41355	2167	5.2	39222	1891	4.8	126.9
Teton	9355	308	3.2	9293	713	7.7	8557	632	7.4	94.0
Uinta	13021	633	4.8	12669	491	3.9	11384	361	3.2	83.4
Washakie	9496	462	4.8	9292	605	6.5	7999	491	6.1	25.5
Weston	7106	379	5.3	7035	522	7.4	6088	404	6.6	12.7
**High Farm				19984	2388	11.9	13760	1452	10.6	
*Medium Farm				67951	6795	10.1	55207	4176	7.6	
Low Farm				345589	23002	6.7	314234	18916	6.0	

**High Farm Counties: 18-22 percent farm residence.
*Medium Farm Counties: 7-12 percent farm residence.
Low Farm Counties: 0-6 percent farm residence (excluding Albany County).

From Bureau of the Census Tape STF3A, Tables 1 and 7, and Tape STF4A, Table PB114.